

# Christian Richard

## List of Publications by Citations

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56  
papers

10,268  
citations

38  
h-index

56  
g-index

56  
ext. papers

12,357  
ext. citations

8.9  
avg, IF

5.61  
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
56	Relation between respiratory changes in arterial pulse pressure and fluid responsiveness in septic patients with acute circulatory failure. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2000</b> , 162, 134-8	10.2	1567
55	Passive leg raising predicts fluid responsiveness in the critically ill. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2006</b> , 34, 1402-7.	7.4	1088
54	Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation for Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , <b>2018</b> , 378, 1965-1975	59.2	940
53	Esophageal Doppler monitoring predicts fluid responsiveness in critically ill ventilated patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2005</b> , 31, 1195-201	14.5	708
52	Cardiac filling pressures are not appropriate to predict hemodynamic response to volume challenge. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 35, 64-8	1.4	537
51	Early use of the pulmonary artery catheter and outcomes in patients with shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome: a randomized controlled trial. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , <b>2003</b> , 290, 2713-20	27.4	477
50	Effect of Tocilizumab vs Usual Care in Adults Hospitalized With COVID-19 and Moderate or Severe Pneumonia: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , <b>2021</b> , 181, 32-40	11.5	407
49	Global end-diastolic volume as an indicator of cardiac preload in patients with septic shock. <i>Chest</i> , <b>2003</b> , 124, 1900-8	5.3	309
48	Changes in BP induced by passive leg raising predict response to fluid loading in critically ill patients. <i>Chest</i> , <b>2002</b> , 121, 1245-52	5.3	290
47	Clinical use of respiratory changes in arterial pulse pressure to monitor the hemodynamic effects of PEEP. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>1999</b> , 159, 935-9	10.2	282
46	Echocardiographic prediction of volume responsiveness in critically ill patients with spontaneously breathing activity. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 33, 1125-1132	14.5	252
45	Predicting volume responsiveness by using the end-expiratory occlusion in mechanically ventilated intensive care unit patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2009</b> , 37, 951-6	1.4	217
44	Assessing pulmonary permeability by transpulmonary thermodilution allows differentiation of hydrostatic pulmonary edema from ALI/ARDS. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 33, 448-53	14.5	200
43	Extravascular lung water is an independent prognostic factor in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2013</b> , 41, 472-80	1.4	168
42	Passive leg raising for predicting fluid responsiveness: importance of the postural change. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2009</b> , 35, 85-90	14.5	163
41	Clinical review: interpretation of arterial pressure wave in shock states. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2005</b> , 9, 601-6	10.8	161
40	Passive leg-raising and end-expiratory occlusion tests perform better than pulse pressure variation in patients with low respiratory system compliance. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2012</b> , 40, 152-7	1.4	156

39	Effects of changes in vascular tone on the agreement between pulse contour and transpulmonary thermodilution cardiac output measurements within an up to 6-hour calibration-free period. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2008</b> , 36, 434-40	1.4	141
38	Precision of the transpulmonary thermodilution measurements. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2011</b> , 15, R204	10.8	134
37	Estimating cardiac filling pressure in mechanically ventilated patients with hyperinflation. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2000</b> , 28, 3631-6	1.4	126
36	Hemodynamic impact of a positive end-expiratory pressure setting in acute respiratory distress syndrome: importance of the volume status. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2010</b> , 38, 802-7	1.4	122
35	Beneficial hemodynamic effects of prone positioning in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2013</b> , 188, 1428-33	10.2	117
34	Critical care management and outcome of severe <i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i> in patients with and without HIV infection. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2008</b> , 12, R28	10.8	117
33	Early administration of norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and cardiac output in septic patients with life-threatening hypotension. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2010</b> , 14, R142	10.8	116
32	Effects of norepinephrine on mean systemic pressure and venous return in human septic shock. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2012</b> , 40, 3146-53	1.4	113
31	Incidence and prognostic value of right ventricular failure in acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2009</b> , 35, 69-76	14.5	109
30	Arterial pressure-based cardiac output in septic patients: different accuracy of pulse contour and uncalibrated pressure waveform devices. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2010</b> , 14, R109	10.8	107
29	Norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and reduces preload dependency assessed by passive leg raising in septic shock patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2011</b> , 39, 689-94	1.4	106
28	End-tidal carbon dioxide is better than arterial pressure for predicting volume responsiveness by the passive leg raising test. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2013</b> , 39, 93-100	14.5	100
27	Arterial pressure allows monitoring the changes in cardiac output induced by volume expansion but not by norepinephrine. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2011</b> , 39, 1394-9	1.4	76
26	The estimation of cardiac output by the Nexfin device is of poor reliability for tracking the effects of a fluid challenge. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2012</b> , 16, R212	10.8	72
25	Measuring aortic diameter improves accuracy of esophageal Doppler in assessing fluid responsiveness. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 35, 477-82	1.4	68
24	Relationship between the tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion and right and left ventricular function in critically ill patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 33, 2143-9	14.5	59
23	Cardiac function index provided by transpulmonary thermodilution behaves as an indicator of left ventricular systolic function. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2009</b> , 37, 2913-8	1.4	55
22	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation network organisation and clinical outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic in Greater Paris, France: a multicentre cohort study. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , <b>2021</b> , 9, 851-862	35.1	54

21	End-expiratory occlusion test predicts preload responsiveness independently of positive end-expiratory pressure during acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2013</b> , 41, 1692-701	1.4	52
20	Pulmonary artery catheter monitoring in 2011. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , <b>2011</b> , 17, 296-302	3.5	48
19	Predicting Fluid Responsiveness in Critically Ill Patients by Using Combined End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusions With Echocardiography. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2017</b> , 45, e1131-e1138	1.4	47
18	The passive leg raising test to guide fluid removal in critically ill patients. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , <b>2016</b> , 6, 46	8.9	38
17	What is the lowest change in cardiac output that transthoracic echocardiography can detect?. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2019</b> , 23, 116	10.8	37
16	Extravascular lung water, B-type natriuretic peptide, and blood volume contraction enable diagnosis of weaning-induced pulmonary edema. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2014</b> , 42, 1882-9	1.4	36
15	The effects of passive leg raising may be detected by the plethysmographic oxygen saturation signal in critically ill patients. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2019</b> , 23, 19	10.8	35
14	Effects of passive leg raising and volume expansion on mean systemic pressure and venous return in shock in humans. <i>Critical Care</i> , <b>2015</b> , 19, 411	10.8	30
13	Passive leg raising performed before a spontaneous breathing trial predicts weaning-induced cardiac dysfunction. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2015</b> , 41, 487-94	14.5	27
12	Influence of tidal volume on stroke volume variation. Does it really matter?. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2003</b> , 29, 1613	14.5	26
11	Intra-Abdominal Hypertension Is Responsible for False Negatives to the Passive Leg Raising Test. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2019</b> , 47, e639-e647	1.4	26
10	Contribution of arterial stiffness and stroke volume to peripheral pulse pressure in ICU patients: an arterial tonometry study. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 33, 1931-7	14.5	25
9	Cardiopulmonary interactions in patients with heart failure. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , <b>2007</b> , 13, 6-11	3.5	24
8	Esophageal Doppler Can Predict Fluid Responsiveness Through End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusion Tests. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2019</b> , 47, e96-e102	1.4	19
7	Transpulmonary thermodilution enables to detect small short-term changes in extravascular lung water induced by a bronchoalveolar lavage. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2014</b> , 42, 1869-73	1.4	17
6	Changes in pulse pressure following fluid loading: a comparison between aortic root (non-invasive tonometry) and femoral artery (invasive recordings). <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2011</b> , 37, 942-9	14.5	17
5	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine, 2006. II. Infections and sepsis, haemodynamics, elderly, invasive and noninvasive mechanical ventilation, weaning, ARDS. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2007</b> , 33, 214-29	14.5	15
4	Carotid and femoral Doppler do not allow the assessment of passive leg raising effects. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , <b>2018</b> , 8, 67	8.9	12

3	Validation and Critical Evaluation of the Effective Arterial Elastance in Critically Ill Patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , <b>2019</b> , 47, e317-e324	1.4	10
2	Sarilumab in adults hospitalised with moderate-to-severe COVID-19 pneumonia (CORIMUNO-SARI-1): An open-label randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet Rheumatology, The</i> , <b>2021</b> ,	14.2	8
1	How to diagnose weaning-induced pulmonary edema?. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , <b>2006</b> , 32, 938-938	14.5	5